

## The Janesville Gazette.

VOLUME 9.

JANESVILLE, WIS., SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

NUMBER 48.

## The Grit of Grant.

A peculiar kind of grit not falling un-

der any of the special expressions I have

yet met with in the character of Gen.

Grant. Without an atom of pretensions

or rhetoric, with none of the external signs

of energy and intrepidity, making no pa-

rade of the immovable purpose, iron nerve

and silent, penetrating intelligence Gen.

Grant has put into him, his tranquil great-

ness, his calmness, his self-reliance, his

courage, his determination, his ability,

his power, his wisdom, his strength, his

endurance, his perseverance, his firmness,

his resolution, his integrity, his honesty,

his justice, his equity, his fairness, his

moderation, his temperance, his self-con-

trol, his patience, his forbearance, his

kindness, his gentleness, his meekness,

his lowliness, his humility, his simplicity,

his plainness, his unassumingness, his

modesty, his bashfulness, his diffidence,

his shyness, his reticence, his reserve,

his discretion, his prudence, his wisdom,

his judgment, his insight, his foresight,

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## CITY AND COUNTY.

## RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

## Chicago &amp; Northwestern.

## GOING NORTH.

## Mail Passenger, 1:50 P.M.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

## Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## FROM WASHINGTON!

## A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY!

## The Prest. Assassinated

## Narrow Escape of Gen. Grant

## SECY SEWARD MURDERED!

## Attack on the Secy's Son

## Death of President Lincoln!

## ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS!

## Great Excitement at the Capitol

## Vice Prest's Hd Qr's Guarded

## POLICE AFTER THE MURDERERS!

## Full Particulars of the Tragedy!

## Matters in Grant's Army

## ARRIVAL OF LEE IN RICHMOND!

## GEN. WEITZEL SUPERSEDED!

## Ord in Comm'd of the City!

## A Panic among Political Generals!

## WHY LEE SURREND'D HIS ARMY!

## OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

## War Department, April 14th—11 a. m.

## —Maj. Gen. Dix:—This evening about

## 0:30, p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the Presi-

## dent, while sitting in his private box with

## Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rogers and Major

## Rathbun, was shot by an assassin who

## suddenly entered the box and approached

## behind the President. The assassin then

## leaped upon the stage, brandishing a

## large dagger or knife, and made his

## escape in the rear of the theater. The

## pistol ball entered the back of the

## President's head and penetrated nearly



THANKSGIVING.

By James T. Lewis, Governor—A Proclamation.

"The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." The God of battles has again crowned our arms with victory. Under His guidance our brave soldiers are marching on "from conquest to conquest." The nation has been vindicated, and peace and concord reign over all our country. The blessings, are smiling through the clouds which have for the past four years surrounded us.

Never before had people such reason for rejoicing, such grand results to inspire them.

For all these blessings our thanks and praises are due our Heavenly Father. We should with grateful hearts recognize the power, wisdom and goodness of Him who gave us the victory, and low in humble submission to His will.

Our officers, soldiers and sailors should receive, as they justly deserve, the welcome plaudits of a grateful people, and their patriotic mothers, wives and fathers who have so nobly sacrificed in the cause of their country, should be remembered.

It is therefore recommended that THURSDAY the 20th day of the present month, be observed by the people of this State as a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God, for the great and glorious victory.

Let religious services mark the day, and let the people, in the night, let the drums rattle and the loud cannon roar, and let public speeches and all other proper demonstrations express the thankfulness and joy of our people at the triumph of our arms in the cause of justice and humanity.

By the Governor, JAMES T. LEWIS, Sec'y of State.

The State of the Politicians.

Gentlemen who go to Madison each winter to represent their senate or assembly districts in the legislature, are not so entirely absorbed with duties pertaining to their positions as not to be able to pay some little attention to State politics. On the contrary, they rather like to aid in shaping the political destinies of their party, and the business of making up tickets and designating State officers happens to take up a portion of their time, and is carried on much more extensively than is generally supposed by the uninitiated. A moment's reflection will convince any one that the opportunities for doing this, are very great. Here congregates one hundred members of the Assembly from different sections of the State who are supposed to have an intimate acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the district they represent, and there are thirty-three Senators who are usually men of some political prominence and standing at home. Add to these about one hundred men who spend the winter at the capital as officers, clerks, employees and correspondents, who are usually active politicians when at home, and the whole assemblage constitutes a political association from all portions of the State that may easily assume to know just what the people want, although the people may never have furnished them with credentials for any such purpose. To this large force might be added the State officers, from Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court down, who are always figuring for a re-election to the places they then occupy, or for something better, and are never disposed to let go the seat as long as there is a drop of milk in the public udder. (It is proper to say, however, that our present worthy and efficient Governor is an exception to this remark, as he has already publicly announced that he does not aspire to a re-election. Perhaps for very reason the people ought to insist on his being chosen a second term.)

With such a host of political wire-workers together, it is easy to see that a strong public sentiment may be manufactured in favor of candidates that would never be thought of by the people if left to themselves; and this favoritism is allowed to crop out so gradually and tenderly in different parts of the State, far away from the residence of the innocent candidate who wakes up some fine morning, as Byron did, and finds himself famous, that the unsophisticated people rub their eyes and wonder why so great a political light has heretofore been hid under the bushel of obscurity. Sometimes these nice arrangements are knocked into by the people rising up and asserting their own preferences, and sometimes they miscarry in consequence of the quarrels amongst the aspirants themselves.

So far as the Union Republican ticket is concerned the slate has not been fully made up, but the wind work that has been done this winter at Madison seems to be about as follows: A number of gentlemen, are spoken of for Governor, among which General Fairchild, now Secretary of State, ex-Governor Salomon, Col. Amasa Cobb, Hon. Samuel D. Hastings and Hon. John F. Potter are the most prominently named. General Fairchild heads the list and is the favorite candidate so far, not only with the politicians, but also with those gentlemen who expect to be nominated for some position on the State ticket. They think the great strength which he would bring to the ticket on account of his own personal popularity and high standing with the people and that idiom with which he is regarded by the soldiers, now an important element of political strength, would carry the State like a whirlwind. His star is unquestionably in the ascendant thus far. Ex-Governor Salomon has many warm and influential friends among the most intelligent people of the State although they are not as active politicians as some of the adherents of the other candidates. The people of the State do not forget his excellent administration of affairs during the term he was called upon to officiate after the death of the lamented Harvey. No man in the State would be more acceptable to the people of Rock county, as a candidate for Governor than Edward Salomon. Col. Cobb, now member of Congress from the 5th district, and Colonel of the 43d Regiment, would make a strong run, but his nomination would spoil the slate as it now stands, as Mr. Speaker Field from the same congressional district is to be the candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Hastings would make an excellent Governor

and would be glad to round off his public services in that capacity, which he would do ably and well, but his chances for a re-election to the place he now so acceptably occupies, are too good to be abandoned for the hazard of a nomination for Governor. Hon. John F. Potter is not a candidate by his own consent, although he would not be likely to refuse if it was urged upon him, as men are not much in the habit of such refusal. The Milwaukee News thinks he ought to be nominated, probably for the reason that it thinks his radical principles would make him a weak candidate and the more easily beaten by one of its party while the Kenosha Telegraph is strongly in favor of Potter, because he is a radical.

For Lieutenant Governor, Senator Wilkison, of Sauk County, is prominently named as is also Senator C. C. Pope, of Jackson County, and Hon. W. H. Chandler of Dane. If Fairchild should be nominated for Governor, that would put Chandler on one side, as it is not likely one candidate would be allowed two positions on the same ticket although Mr. Chandler is undoubtedly the best qualified man yet named for the position. Pope's nomination would satisfy the "great Northwest," as H. D. Barron always said when speaking of the district he represented; but in these days of peril and excitement, the people will not ought to insist that the second officer on the ticket should be amply competent to discharge the duties of chief executive of the State in case the necessity should arise. We look upon the slate of the politicians as blank so far as the office of Lieutenant Governor is concerned. Perhaps the people will be allowed to suggest a candidate.

Hon. W. W. Field, late Speaker of the Assembly and a capital fellow every way, is the only candidate for Secretary of State. He has served five terms in the Assembly of the State, has been twice its presiding officer, and was last year a Presidential elector for the State at large. For Treasurer, the present incumbent's chances are good, and it is doubtful if the people will be willing to swap horses at this critical juncture in our finances; if they should so decide, Hon. William E. Smith, of Dodge, a thoroughly competent man, is named, and also our fellow citizen, W. A. Lawrence. We also furnish a candidate for the office of Attorney General in the person of John R. Bennett, Esq., who received a very flattering vote for that position in the last Union Convention. There is no more prominent candidate than he at present, and none more deserving. The State Prison Commission is generally conceded to the present occupant of that office, Hon. Henry Cordier who has filled the place acceptably and faithfully.

The office of Bank Comptroller is regarded as too precarious and uncertain under our new National currency system, to be sought after with much pertinacity, and it is quite likely the office will be abolished before another year rolls round. The present Comptroller, Mr. Ramsey, expects to be continued as long as his services are needed.

The Problem Before Us.

[From the Boston Post.] Now that arms have done their allotted work in breaking up a wide-spread and powerful combination against the government of the Union, the time is at hand when the largest wisdom of our best and ripest men is to be demanded in promoting a general pacification, re-establishing the authority of the common laws, and putting the nation forward again on the path of its true destiny. *Amicus* to the cause is to be the motto now. The best views, the best thought, and the ripest experience are to be in immediate demand for the service of the country which now, more than ever before, will attract to itself the attention and the admiration of the civilized world.

The triumphant success to which we have just attained after a protracted and every contest with armed insurrection, brings us face to face with the real test of the motives which have inspired us through all the woes of this bloody war. We are now summoned to make answer in respect of the purpose which has guided us through the Red Sea of this conflict. Has this country been incriminated that one section may merely boast of its triumph over the other? Have we been prompt and cheerful in making such sacrifices, only that we might claim to have marked with the brand of vulgarization a people with whom we are solemnly pledged to live as brethren?

In the adjustment of these troubles, reason and charity are to be allowed the foremost places. It is not a people whom we have conquered, but a fatal heresy which a whole population was led and compelled to take up arms to vindicate. Having beaten down the heresy, it only remains for us to make haste to assure the population of our continued friendship. We should lose no time in satisfying them that it was not their lives we wanted nor their property nor their municipal rights and privileges; much less that we have at any time sought their disgrace and degradation in requital of any part which they have borne in the struggle now drawing to its close. On the contrary it falls within the limits of charity and justice for us to be frank in disavowing everything like a personal vindictiveness, in publicly professing over again the obligations of the Constitution upon us all, and in extending to the deceived and disheartened people of the South that sincere welcome back to their relations in the Union which will stand as the strongest pledge of our fraternity.

This is no mere sentiment which we all recite, but as sober and solemn a fact as will be found anywhere in the annals of our national history. To revive the material prosperity of the Southern States and of the whole country, knitting interests together which naturally belong together, and developing resources which claim a tribute from the people of all sections alike, we must find our way first to the hearts of the deluded and disappointed Southern people. Unless we can win them back to us, farewell to the thought of ever establishing a real nationality. We can have our choice in the matter to day, either to keep the South down in a condition of sullen misanthropy, unspoken hatred, and unending living curse of true fraternity, release of which will bring forth a vengeful spirit, or let in the bright sunshine of past errors, of which it still forms a vital part. Union manhood will not hesitate in making that choice; and anything less than the broad and lofty spirit of true statesmanship now would be more than pitiful, for it would be criminal.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SECRETARY McCULLOCH.

He Explains What He Means by a "Gradual Return" to Specie Payments—No Present Contraction of the Currency.

[From the Philadelphia Press, April 1.] Mr. McCulloch, in answer to a communication from H. C. Carey, Esq., of this city, (whose letter we are unable to give on account of the press of matter,) writes, under date of April 4, a long letter, giving his views of financial policy, and explaining in detail the meaning he wishes to be attached to the following sentence in the address he recently made to the officers of this department:

"My chief aim, will of course, be to provide the means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury Department at the earliest day practicable, and to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to the specie standard, a departure from which (although for the time being a necessity) is no less damaging and demoralizing to the people than expensive to the government."

Mr. McCulloch says this is the only avowal of policy which he had made or expects to make, at least for the present. He then proceeds:

"The former of these objects is receiving the first attention. The sales of the 10 notes (than which no more desirable security will be offered to the public,) which have been temporarily diminished by the Wall Street panic, will, I am hopeful, be soon again so increased as to put the treasury in a condition to meet all suspended requisitions, and honor all drafts that may be made upon it; so that the different departments, by being in a condition promptly to meet their engagements, may be enabled to reduce largely the expenses of the government. The latter object seems to be in the right train for accomplishment by the effective blows of our military and naval forces without any interposition of the Treasury Department, and in the face of a daily increase of currency through the instrumentality of the national banks. You seem to be apprehensive that the return to specie payments will be effected by a contraction of the government issues; and you say that in "one thing all have been disposed to unite, and that was that an early resumption was the cardinal point of my policy, and that it was to be sought at whatever cost to the capitalists and working men of the country."

A resumption of specie payments is with me a "cardinal point," because I believe that the specie basis is the only safe and healthy one for business, and because I am clearly of the opinion that the interests of capitalists and workmen will be promoted by a return to it; but no policy could be more unwise than that which should attempt to accomplish it by such a curtailment of the currency as would prostrate injuriously affect those great interests upon the prosperity of which the government depends for its revenue, and which cannot be broken down or severely depressed without depriving labor of its proper reward. The history of Wall Street within the last ten days sustains the correctness of the opinion which in another position I have frequently expressed, that the high price of gold was to be attributed in part, at least, to other influences than the expansion of the currency, and seems to indicate that the paper circulation of the country which has been issued or secured by the government, even while its volume is being increased, may appreciate nearly to the specie standard. As the war draws to a close, and the restoration of the Union is no longer doubtful, gold and currency approximate rapidly to each other in the market value, and of course all those articles which were made to follow the former in its ascent must sympathize with it in its decline. This cannot be prevented by any action of the treasury, even if the interests of the country required it. It might have been better for the country and the people that the decline of coin should have been more gradual than has been the case for the week or two past, but it is better that it should have come down as it has, than that it should not have declined at all. It is understood, I believe, among those whose habits of personal indulgence lead them into protracted excesses, that "sobering up" rapidly is a dangerous experiment; but dangerous as it may be, it is preferable to continued intoxication.

It does not follow, however, that because gold has declined from 185 to 140, and may speedily decline still further, prices generally will fall to the same extent; nor do I believe that any permanent decline in the value of the currency is to be expected. I am of the opinion that when the specie standard is restored, or nearly reached, the assurance which this state of things will create—that the business of the country is to be transacted on a former basis—will divert capital from speculation, and stimulate, instead of prostrate, productive industry.

The close of the war will remove the government, in a good degree, from the market, both as a borrower and a purchaser; and while the business of the country is being accommodated to the new order of things, there will be, to a considerable extent, stagnation and embarrassment; but as hostilities are now likely to terminate before speculation has resulted in large individual indebtedness, the transition is likely to be effected without the disaster which so many have apprehended. The level of the currency on the one hand, and the securing of the resources of the nation on the other, are so vast, and our political future is so brilliant, that the embarrassments which a change in the business of the country must bring about will be but temporary, and the indications are now decided that by the time reconstruction is fairly commenced, enterprise will be quickened into new life; and with its integrity established, the only drawback upon the national prosperity, and the only stain upon the national escutcheon removed, the great Republic will move forward again upon its career of prosperity and honor, scarcely staggered by such a struggle with a gigantic rebellion as would have broken any other nation into fragments. You perceive, by the statement of the condition of the treasury on the first instant that the government's credit has not been diminished. Whether, or to what extent this circulation will be reduced, depends upon circumstances that cannot now be clearly foreseen. I have been still of the opinion that it must be curtailed before a return to specie payments can be effected; but it cannot be denied that the course of the market for the past month has been such as to justify a reconsideration of the opinions which have been so generally entertained in regard to the inflation of the currency. The increased demand for money, which is the result of the diminution of individual credits, may not have been fully estimated; and it may turn out that no considerable reduction of paper circulation will be needed for the restoration of the specie basis. At all events, the government will have no interest in retiring its direct issues, if the desired object can be obtained within a reasonable time without it. That any valuable interests are to be permanently injured by a return to specie payments is hardly credible, and I cannot

but think that your apprehensions of disaster to the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania, as the result of it, are with you reasonable "foundations." The general tariff policy is, I apprehend, settled by our national debt. The discussion of it, therefore, at the present time is unnecessary. The present tariff needs revision is undoubtedly true. This revision it will receive by the commission which is to be appointed to revise the revenue laws, from whose labors I anticipate the best results. The necessities of the government will give to our manufacturing interest all the protection they will require to shield them from destructive foreign competition; and before the close of the present administration I confidently expect to see these interests more prosperous than they ever have been. What recommendations will make to Congress upon the tariff question I am not now prepared to say, except to be able to endorse the bill that shall be prepared by the commission, and shall be disappointed if this bill does not harmonize our foreign and internal duties, and produce a revenue which shall be sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and gradually reduce the principal without being oppressive to the people. In conclusion, permit me to say that I see no cause for discouragement in the present or prospective condition of the country. Our national debt is large, but our national resources are sufficient to carry it without embarrassment. While it would be foolish to call it a national blessing, it may be so managed as not to be a national calamity and in the worst case it can be taken of it is a small matter in comparison with the incalculable value of the Union, in the maintenance of which it has been created.

I am, very truly yours, H. McCULLOCH.

The Next Step.

[From the New York Times.] While the military strength of the rebellion remained unbroken, we opposed as unwise and unnecessary any proffers of peace to the rebel leaders, or any ostentatious tender of "terms" to the rebel army. So long as the rebel Government held its seat in the capital, and was backed up by the compact and powerful army of General Lee, the great mass of the rebels had something at once to lean upon and to fear. They were, willingly or unwillingly, subjects of that Government, and any step they might take towards breaking away from their allegiance to it would subject them to such punishment as absolute and irresistible power, driven to desperation, of necessity inflict. The one indispensable condition for their return to the Union was the destruction of the rebel army; until that was accomplished, all proffers of peace from us seemed to them like mockery, and all tenders of mercy were more likely to sting and exasperate than to win over to the Union cause.

But now the case is very different. All the circumstances of it are changed. The rebel army has been substantially destroyed. It may still be formidable for local mischief, but as a bulwark of the rebel Government, it has ceased to exist. It no longer affords shelter for the rebel authorities. These authorities themselves are fugitives. The rebel President and Cabinet have fled before our troops. They have no longer a capital—they have no practical power or authority. The rebel Government, *de facto*, is extinct. Our army is now in position to re-occupy the seat of the great mass of their people from the subject allegiances in which they have hitherto been held. And, therefore, we think the time has come for doing it. We were mistaken in overrating the magnitude of Grant's recent victory, and the importance of the rebel flight from Richmond. Our authority is so far restored over all the rebel territory as to justify its assertion and its practical exercise. We can no longer be taunted with issuing proclamations which we have no power to enforce—with making promises which we have no power to keep. We are no longer offering mercy to men who neither ask nor need it, and to whom, therefore, such offers are insults. We can, moreover, now properly draw a line of distinction between the army and the people. We are now in position to re-occupy the seat of the great mass of their people from the subject allegiances in which they have hitherto been held. And, therefore, we think the time has come for doing it. We were mistaken in overrating the magnitude of Grant's recent victory, and the importance of the rebel flight from Richmond. Our authority is so far restored over all the rebel territory as to justify its assertion and its practical exercise. We can no longer be taunted with issuing proclamations which we have no power to enforce—with making promises which we have no power to keep. We are no longer offering mercy to men who neither ask nor need it, and to whom, therefore, such offers are insults. We can, moreover, now properly draw a line of distinction between the army and the people.

We should now, therefore, welcome a Proclamation from the President to the Southern people as earnestly as we should have deprecated it a month ago. If issued then, it could only have reached the Southern leaders; now it can reach every town and every neighborhood in the Southern States. We do not think the time has yet come, nor are we certain that it will come, when a complete amnesty, including restoration to all the rights of citizenship, may wisely be granted to the leaders of the rebellion. But to the great mass of the Southern people, to the rank and file of the rebel army, to all except those who have made themselves directly and personally responsible for the gigantic crimes and sufferings of this war, no assurances of pardon and of protection can be too earnest or too broad. What we want of the Southern people is not simply obedience, acquiescence, submission to the power of our National Government; we want their confidence in its justice, their pride in its flag, their faith and devotion to the republican principles which it stands for. We have convinced them of its strength; we want now to convince them of its beneficence. We have proved that it is useless for them to resist its authority—we want now to show them that it is for their best and highest interests to stand up and sustain it to the end of their days. The only way to bring this about is to relieve their hearts from the feelings of fear and apprehension which the penalties they have incurred may well engender, and then to open promptly and broadly for their use, the channels of trade and industry by which their old prosperity may be restored.

For after all it is by deeds rather than words that we are to do the useful work of reconstruction in the Southern States, and the sooner we can lift the heavy hand of military power from Southern town and Southern trade, the better for all concerned. The Government especially should lose no time in waiving all those rigid regulations which fall with crushing weight upon the helpless families of those who have engaged in the rebel service, while they fail to touch the offenders themselves. It is unwise as well as inhuman to wage war upon women and children, when the armies have left behind, after these armies have been routed and destroyed. Magnanimity is always the best policy for nations and great communities, even more so than for individuals. Nothing so degrades the character and dims the glory of any Government as needless cruelties inflicted upon the helpless and unresisting. And while even now nothing should be done by our Government inconsistent with its dignity and permanent security, the time has certainly come when it can consult other necessities than those which are purely military, and aim at other objects than those which war can only accomplish.

GLOW TO THE LORD OF HOSTS is the heading of the New York Evening Post's article on the surrender of Lee.

Sketch of Lieutenant General A. P. Hill, Jr., of Virginia.

Ambrose P. Hill was one of the giants of Lee's army, disputed with Longstreet and Ewell for the place in the affections of the rebel people which "Stonewall" Jackson once held. Hill was a native of Culpeper county, Va. He was born, we believe, in 1826, and at the time of his death was only thirty-nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1843, with O. B. Wilcox, Jas. B. Fry, A. E. Burnside, H. V. Heth, of the rebel forces, and graduated in 1847, number fifteen in his class. He was commissioned second lieutenant by brevet of the First Artillery, July 1st, 1847, and second lieutenant in full in the August following. He was subsequently promoted first lieutenant, and then captain, and was appointed in 1861, and was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, which he commanded at Manassas. He was engaged as brigade commander at the battle of Williamsburg, in May, 1862, and was promoted brigadier on that field, and immediately afterwards a major general. As such he commanded the extreme left of the rebel army in the seven days' battles before Richmond, June 1862, and divided with Stonewall Jackson the rebel honors of those conflicts. In command of this division, he made the campaign under Lee's direction, he made the march from Lees Ferry and into Maryland, and was engaged at Antietam fighting Burnside, and covered the retreat of the rebel army from that disastrous field.

On the reorganization of Lee's army after the battle of Fredericksburg, Hill was promoted and placed in command of the third corps of the army, which position he held at the time of his death. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he again distinguished himself. During the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864, he was disabled by disease, and his command was placed temporarily under General Jubal Early. August 25th, 1864, Hill, having resumed command, fought the battle of Remm's station, and since then has been posted on the left of the rebel position before Petersburg. During the battle on the last instant, his command was separated from the rest of the rebel army, and in endeavoring to restore communication he was killed. His body was interred at Petersburg on Sunday, April 24.

CITY NOTICES.

WANTED—Two good powerloom weavers, also one good spinner. Address H. D. Nye, Platteville, Wis. apr14ad2.

FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Go to Bryn Mawr, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. lawlyre579.

HOUSE WANTED.—In a good location, convenient to business, and containing from 8 to 10 rooms. Any person having such a house to rent will please address P. O. B. 134. mar14ad6707.

"Miss and the conductor by the back lake That subtle power, the never-fading smile, Let a new-moon's prettiest shadow Allow the dreadful Catarrh to extend down the throat to your lungs, and Consumption fix its never-blooming grasp upon your life. At once use Dr. H. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy. For sale by all druggists. apr14ad1w.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale at reasonable figures, my house and two lots, situated in the First Ward in this city. The house contains ten good rooms, with the necessary closets, pantries, &c. There is a good barn, well and clean on the premises. For terms apply to B. F. Pendleton. apr14ad2w.

FOURTH WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—The Committee will meet at the Common Council Room, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, to make a report. All interested are invited to attend. G. S. STRANDBERG, Pres't. J. H. WINGATE, Sec'y. Janesville, April 11, 1865. ad2.

SOMETHING HANDSOME.—We observe on exhibition at Mosley & Brothers bookstore, a new style of picture taken by Mr. J. A. Tice, of this city, which cannot fail of attracting the attention of the lovers of the beautiful. They are, he informs us, made on porcelain or opal glass, and are unsurpassed by anything in the photographic art. When colored, either in water or oil, they are very rich.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol, opiates, &c.; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility. For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug24ad1w.

LATEST NEWS.—Peace! Peace! Peace!—Having just returned from the East, where the prices of goods are controlled by the gold market, and having purchased a large stock of ready-made clothing, cloths and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at the very lowest prices, I am prepared to sell them at lower figures than ever before offered in this State since the war commenced. I have made up my mind to leave this city, and persons desirous of purchasing ready-made clothing cannot do better than avail themselves of these great bargains, for I am bound to sell my entire stock. This is the greatest bargain you will have to get your goods at the lowest figures.

I will sell out my entire stock, and I will state, without fear of contradiction, that the reputation of the Young America Clothing House, is more widely known than any similar institution of the kind in the State. Any one wishing to purchase the entire stock cannot do better than to avail themselves of this chance. M. HANSH. apr14ad1w20.

AFFON EXPRESS—PASSENGER. For freight, express, and passenger service, call on the Janesville Express Co., 101 N. 1st St., Janesville, Wis. apr14ad1w.

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